<u>AP Human Geography Summer Homework 2018</u>
JW Mitchell High School
Mrs. Daniel
hdaniel@pasco.k12.fl.us

Welcome to A.P. Human Geography. I am excited that you decided to take this journey to learn more about our world and its people. There are two components to the summer homework: reading articles about topics we will be covering and learning the locations of the world's states. This assignment will be due on the first day of school!

Part One: Throughout the course of the year, we will study seven major units (see the underlined titles below). To help you become familiar with these topics and to expose you to modern-day examples of these subjects, you will be reading the articles below.

Directions: Answer the accompanying questions for each article using a different page for each article and labeling each page with the title of the article. Your answers may be typed if you prefer.

Geography: Its Nature & Perspectives
No articles here – just see the maps in part two!

Population & Migration
Washington Post: "Too Many Men"
https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2018/world/too-many-men/?utm_term=.07ccc4ea82d6

    1. In China, how many more males are there than females?
    2. What is the main factor that created the gender imbalance in China?
    3. In India, how many more males are there than females?
    4. What is the main factor that created the gender imbalance in India?
    5. Identify two ways that the gender imbalance is affecting males.
    6. Identify two ways that the gender imbalance is affecting females.
    7. Explain how the imbalance is impacting surrounding countries, such as Cambodia.

NPR: "U.S. Births Dip To 30-Year Low; Fertility Rate Sinks Further Below Replacement Level**"**
https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2018/05/17/611898421/u-s-births-falls-to-30-year-low-sending-fertility-rate-to-a-record-low?utm_source=facebook.com&utm_medium=social&utm_campaign=npr&utm_term=nprnews&utm_content=20180517

    1. What is the considered the replacement level number of births per 1,000 women?
    2. How will the United States continue to grow if population trends don't change?
    3. How many births in 2017 were classified as "white"?
    4. How many births in 2017 were classified as "Hispanic"?
    5. How many births in 2017 were classified as "black"?

Culture (Religion, Language, Ethnicity, Gender, Folk & Popular Culture):
The New Yorker: "The Increasingly Tense Standoff Over Catalonia's Independence Referendum"
https://www.newyorker.com/news/daily-comment/the-increasingly-tense-standoff-over-catalonias-independence-referendum

    1. What happened to Catalonians who participated in the independence referendum on the day of the vote?
    2. How were Catalonians treated under the government of Francisco Franco?
    3. Provide two reasons why the push for independence in Catalonia has grown in the last decade.
    4. According to Catalan authorities, what percentage of the Catalan people voted for independence?
    5. According to Catalan authorities, what percentage of the Catalan people voted in the referendum?
    6. How do other Spaniards feel about the referendum and the violence that followed?
    7. How have other European Union countries responded to the referendum? Why have they reacted as they did?

Pew Report: "The Future of World Religions: Population Growth Projections, 2010-2050"
http://www.pewforum.org/2015/04/02/religious-projections-2010-2050/

1. What two religions are expected to have a nearly equal number of followers by 2050?
2. What is expected to happen to the number of atheists, agnostics, and secularists in the United States by 2050?
3. What country currently has the largest number of Muslims?
4. What country is expected to have the largest number of Muslims by 2050?
5. What is expected to happen to the *percentage* of people who practice folk religions and Judaism as compared to the total global population?
6. According to the Pew study prediction, where will 4-in-10 Christians live in 2050?
7. Why is it expected that the percentage of people who are not affiliated with any religion will increase in places like Europe, Japan, and North America? (Relate your answer to the fertility rates and age distributions in these regions.)
8. Which major religion is expected to experience the greatest net losses due to switching?

9. How will international migration affect the percentage of people in Europe who are Muslims?
10. Due to high fertility rates, what region is expected to experience the fastest overall population growth?
11. What is the only region where the actual total population is expected to decline by 2050?

*You can stop reading when you reach "About these Projections"

Political Organization of Space:
Washington Post: "Still unclear about gerrymandering? See exactly how it worked in North Carolina."
https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2018/01/10/how-north-carolina-republicans-almost-got-away-with-their-egregious-gerrymander/?utm_term=.6ad10b11e9fd

1. Define: gerrymandering
2. What are two ways discussed in the article that a political party can gerrymander a Congressional district? (Think what was done in Raleigh vs. what was done in Greensboro.)
3. As mentioned in the article, in what state did Democrats gerrymander?
4. How can states prevent gerrymandering?

*NPR: "*The Gap Apologizes For Shirts Showing Map Of China Without Disputed Territories"
https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2018/05/15/611278789/the-gap-apologizes-for-t-shirts-showing-map-of-china-without-disputed-territorie

1. Why did clothing retailer The Gap issue an apologize to the Chinese government?
2. What is the One China Policy?

Development & Industrialization:
*Racked: "*Why Is It So Hard for Clothing Manufacturers to Pay a Living Wage?"
https://www.racked.com/2018/2/27/17016704/living-wage-clothing-factories

1. Identify three countries listed in the article where many textiles are made.
2. What is the definition of "a living wage" and what is the problem with this definition?
3. Why can't the workers or governments where many of our clothes are made demand more money from clothing manufacturers?
4. What is Fair Trade and how does it help workers?
5. Though many people purport their support for better wages and working condition for garment workers, they don't seek out retailers who use fair trade practices. Why is this?
6. What percentage of garment workers are women?

Washington Post: "Someone, somewhere, is making a banned chemical that destroys the ozone layer, scientists suspect"
https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2018/05/16/someone-somewhere-is-making-a-banned-chemical-that-destroys-the-ozone-layer-scientists-suspect/?utm_term=.e2f90dcfead0

1. What rule was passed to phase out chlorofluorocarbons?
2. Why were they phased out?

Agriculture:
The Economist: "Africa has plenty of land. Why is it so hard to make a living from it?"
https://www.economist.com/middle-east-and-africa/2018/04/28/africa-has-plenty-of-land.-why-is-it-so-hard-to-make-a-living-from-it?fsrc=scn/tw/te/bl/ed/africahasplentyoflandwhyisitsohardtomakealivingfromitfarminginafrica

1. What percentage of Africa's cultivated land is in the hands of big business?
2. Though on a map it might appear that large swaths of land in Africa are not cultivated, who is actually using it?

Urban Patterns & Land Use:
The Guardian: "Overstretched Cities: The 100 million city – is 21st century urbanization out of control?"
https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2018/mar/19/urban-explosion-kinshasa-el-alto-growth-mexico-city-bangalore-lagos?CMP=share_btn_tw

1. How has Lagos, Nigeria's, population changed from 1960 to present?
2. Where do most residents in Lagos live?
3. In what two regions are most of the world's most populous cities located?
4. Every African country has a median age under what?
5. How much is world population expected to grow in the next three decades?
6. As the world urbanizes, what is one argument in support of it?
7. As the world urbanizes, what is one argument against it?
8. What is the projected population of Kinshasa, DRC, by 2100?

Washington Post: "Scientists just showed what building a new suburb does to the atmosphere"
https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2018/03/08/scientists-just-showed-what-building-new-suburbs-does-to-the-atmosphere/?utm_term=.b849b8a6533b

1. How does suburban expansion affect carbon dioxide emissions?
2. Why does the above effect happen?
3. What is Daybreak and why was it built in the way it was?

Part Two: You will be required to learn the locations of the states (countries) in Europe, Asia, Latin America, and Africa. Print the following maps. On each of the maps, place a number in each state (country). Then create a list of the numbers with the corresponding states. (For example, if on the Europe map, you place a "1" in France, France should be matched with number "1" on your list.) Then color or outline each state so that bordering countries are not the same color – you should have five colors on these political maps. You will be tested on each of these maps during first semester. In addition, review the map of regions as used by the College Board. You should know where these regions are and examples of countries in each region.

Europe

20°W   0°   20°E   40°E

80°N

Prime Meridian

60°N   60°N

50°N   50°N

40°N   40°N

0	200	400	600 Miles
0	200	400	600 Kilometers

Projection: Albers Conic

0°   20°E

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Asia

Prime Meridian

Degrees East of Prime Meridian

0°
20°
40°
60°
80°
100°
120°
140°
160°
180°

60°N

60°N

40°N

20°N

0°

Equator

| 0 | 400 | 800 | 1200 Miles |
| 0 | 400 | 800 | 1200 Kilometers |

Projection: Azimuthal Lambert Equal Area

60°E
80°E
100°E
120°E

Note: Dotted lines indicate indefinite boundaries.

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Africa

15°W   0°   15°E   30°E   45°E

30°N

15°N

Equator

Prime Meridian

0°

15°S

30°S

0	200	400	600		800 Miles

0	400		800 Kilometers

Projection: Miller Stereographic
Azimuthal

15°W   0°   15°E   30°E   45°E

Note: Dotted lines indicate indefinite boundaries.

Latin America

30°N

20°N

10°N

0° Equator

10°S

20°S

30°S

40°S

| 0 | 600 | 1200 | 1800 Miles |
| 0 | 600 | 1200 | 1800 Kilometers |

Projection: Azimuthal Stereographic

130°W   120°W   110°W   100°W   90°W   80°W   70°W   60°W   50°W   40°W   30°W   20°W

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AP Human Geography: World Regions — A Big Picture View
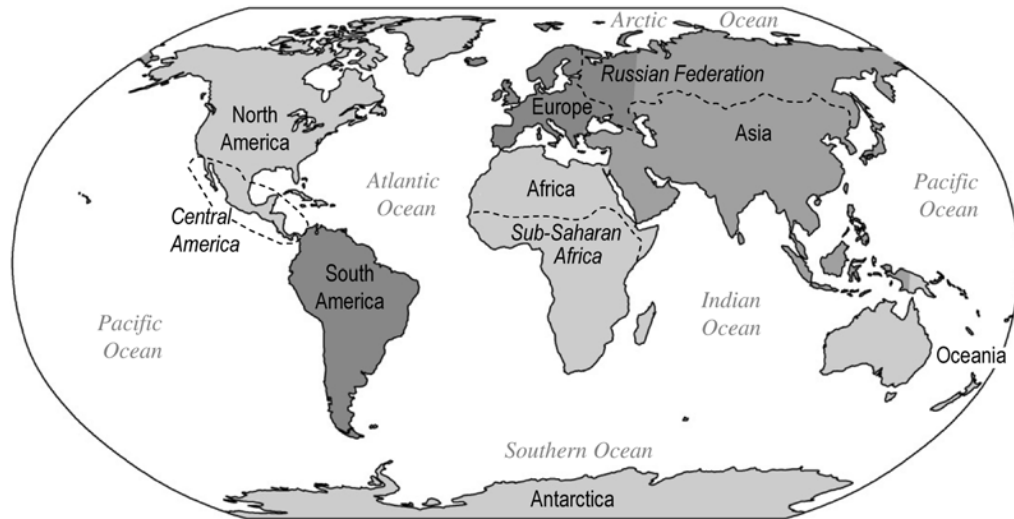
AP Human Geography: World Regions — A Closer Look

World regions maps: Many of these regions overlap or have transitional boundaries, such as Brazil, which is part of Latin America but has Portuguese colonial heritage. Although some regions are based on culture, others are defined by physiographic features, such as sub-Saharan Africa, which is the part of the continent south of the Sahara Desert. Not all geographers agree on how each region is defined. One geographer may place Armenia and Azerbaijan in the Middle East, but another may place them in Central Asia, as both countries were formerly parts of the Soviet Union. Likewise some geographers use the term Middle East, whereas others use Southwest Asia to describe the same region.